



THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank
 of Scotland give notice, that the General Court of Proprietors held the 25th ult. having declared a dividend on their capital stock for the half year, ending Christmas next, the same will begin to be paid to the proprietors on Thursday the eighth day of January next, and to continue thereafter at the usual hours of attendance at the Bank. And in order to settle the said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made from Thursday the 25th current, to Thursday the 8th January next, both inclusive.

Office of American Claims, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
 November 19, 1783.
THE Commissioners for enquiring into the Losses and Services of the AMERICAN LOYALISTS, think it proper to give this notice, for the information of all whom it may concern, That they are prohibited by the act of Parliament from receiving any claims after the 25th day of March next: Such persons, therefore, as intend to apply for relief under the act, are desired to deliver their Memorials at this office, on or before that day.

SALE OF WAX CANDLES,
At Mrs Waterston's Warehouse, Lawnmarket,
 EDINBURGH.
 JUST now come to hand, a large quantity of all the different sizes of Wax Candles, of the very best quality and colour, at 1s. 6d. per lb.; also Wax and Common Flambeaux, Bleached Wax, &c. at the lowest prices.—Good Allowance to those who take quantities.
 Where likewise may be had, Juniper's Patent Essence of Peppermint, in bottles, at 1s. 3d. each.
 N. B. The highest price given for quantities of Bees Wax or Candle Ends.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
 On Tuesday the 9th of December current, at the Auction-house, east of the Exchange, where the books will be lying in order, and may be seen on the Saturday and Monday, preceding the sale, [The auction to begin at twelve o'clock noon.]
A VERY FULL COLLECTION OF
BOOKS IN THE LAW OF SCOTLAND
 Being the Law part of the Library of the late JAMES PHILIP, Esq; Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. The books are in uncommon fine condition, frequently the large paper, and are absolutely to be sold off.
 This collection contains all those that are exceedingly scarce, and which but seldom call up,—among which are,
 Decisions from 1733 to 1744.
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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3.

the Mail bill.

ferred the Ways and Means and Supply till Friday.
Ordered all Committees to be revived.

Received and read a petition from the Proprietors of the Scotch Canal, which was referred to a Committee.

Received and read a petition from the Borough of Rippon, against the Receipt-tax, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered in an account of the amount of Exchequer bills, issued in Parliament of the act passed last Session.

Read a second time, and committed for Tuesday, the bill for the better government of the territorial acquisitions in India.

Ordered in a bill for the amendment of the Receipt-tax act, to be read on the morrow.

Mr H. Dundas moved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire into the expenses and claims of the Clerks who had attended the secret and select Committees, and to report their opinion to the House. He moved also, that the title of the act, inflicting pains and penalties, &c. against Sir Thomas Rumbold be read. This being done, he moved, that a Committee of the whole House proceed on Tuesday to hear Counsel on the said bill, which was agreed to.

Lord Duncannon then moved for the revival of the Committee to which the complaints of embezzlement of stores in his Majesty's yard at Portsmouth had been referred.—This motion also passed without opposition.

Mr Powney observed, that the state of the jails throughout the kingdom called for the serious consideration of the House. As Hans Members, (Sir Charles Banbury) would, he hoped, soon move a proposition, relative to the establishment of penitentiary houses; but, as the extent of the plans on which they were to be erected, had alarmed some Gentlemen, he wished the House and public to form a judgment of the great number of persons whom it might be necessary to shut up; for which purpose, he moved an account of all the convicts now in custody in the different jails of the kingdom, and of the crimes of which they stood convicted.—This motion likewise passed without opposition.

The order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on the "Bill for vesting the affairs of the India Company in the hands of Commissioners," being then made, and the Bill read, the time was agreed to, and the motion, "that the Speaker leave the Chair," being likewise carried, Mr Ord took his seat at the table, and the Committee proceeded to fill up the blanks.

The first clause, *vesting the government and management of the territorial possessions, &c. of the Company,* was amended and carried.

The blank in the second, stating who are to be the seven Commissioners, was filled, with the names of Earl Fitzwilliam, the Hon. Frederick Montague, Lord Lewisham, Hon. George Augustus North, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bart. Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. and Robert Gregory, Esq; and any three of them vested with the powers and authorities heretofore held by the Directors and Proprietors.

Mr Fox named the Commissioners; and in proposing them, stated, to the House the grounds on which he nominated each. He said, the whole seven were names, which, he trusted, would sufficiently recommend themselves, and not only refute the calumnies thrown out against him in that House, but prove that he looked to an appointment of men of unquestionable character and integrity, superior to influence of any kind. All the seven, but two, had served either on the secret or select committees appointed to inspect the affairs of the East-India Company, and were, therefore, perfectly competent to the business.

The name of Lord Fitzwilliam passed unanimously.

On nominating Mr Montagu; who, he said, would, on his accepting this office, vacate the high place he now held under his Majesty, Sir Edward Ashley rose, and said, neither he, nor any man, could have the least objection to Mr Montagu, but he wished to know whether he was to continue in Parliament?

Mr Fox said it was not then the time to ask, but whenever it should be thought proper to move a clause of disqualification, he would meet it with his objections. It appeared to him necessary that persons acting under a Parliamentary commission should be members. In the present case, it was particularly requisite that the seven Commissioners, holding responsible situations, should be members of one or other of the Houses, that they might be present, and thus become liable to daily enquiry or censure.

Sir Edward Ashley differed from the Right Hon. Gentleman, and talked of the Board of Trade, and other public boards abolished by Mr Burke's bill, and asked to what end had they abolished influence in one or two trifling instances, if they were to increase it in larger.

Mr Fox pointed out the difference of the cases. The officers of the boards abolished held their places at the pleasure of the crown, which gave the minister influence over their votes. The persons nominated by this bill were to be appointed Directors for a term of years; the minister, therefore, for the time being could have no influence over them.

Mr Powney disliked the principle of the bill so much, that he wished it might never pass into a law; but with regard to the point in debate, he agreed with the Right Hon. Secretary. If persons were to be appointed under a Parliamentary commission, he thought members of Parliament were, of all others, the most proper, as they would be subject to daily question from those under whose authority they acted. He owned also, that if the Right Hon. Secretary had picked out from all the names in the nation, he could not have selected two, not only less exceptionable, but every way so worthy of the highest confidence, as the two proposed.

Mr Montagu's name being thus unanimously agreed to, Mr Fox next proposed Lord Lewisham.

Mr Arden said, he should not object to Lord Lewisham personally, no man having a more profound respect for the character and abilities of the noble Lord than he had; but he wished to see it laid down as a position, that those who had been upon committees of the House ought not, for that reason, to be deemed more eligible than others to offices created in consequence of their reports.

Mr Fox said, that it was rather a strange objection to contend that the noble Lord was less eligible to be appointed a Director under a Commission for the better government of India, because he knew more of the subject of India affairs than most others could know.

Mr Arden replied, that the Right Hon. Secretary's answer

intimated as if no other person knew any thing of Indian affairs but those who had been on one or other of the two committees. He then repeated his former observation, saying, all he meant by it was, that it ought not to be laid down as a rule, that gentlemen having been members of a Committee which suggested a new office were preferable to others, because, if that were the case, every man in the House who had a view to a lucrative or honorary employment, would procure himself to be chosen member of a Committee, likely to pave the way to the creation of such employment.

Mr Baker said, there appeared something contradictory in the remarks just made, which he was sorry to hear fall from his learned friend; and he thought they came with a peculiar ill grace from that side of the House. Gentlemen must remember, that it had been repeatedly contended in objection to the principle of the bill, that it went to the establishment of such a system as had never been heard of. After this, it was scarcely to be believed, that one of the very gentlemen who used these arguments should now contend that a Noble Lord was an unfit person to be a Director, because he had been a member of a Committee, appointed three years ago; which Committee, every man's common sense told him, could not have had such a bill as the present in their contemplation.

Mr Arden insisted he had not insinuated that the noble Lord was to be influenced by any such mean motive. He had, in his first speech, declared the very high respect he entertained for his Lordship, and now again repeated, that he made the remark solely upon a general ground, and not with any particular application.

General Smith expressed his wish, that those who, by order of the House, had dedicated their time and attention to the public service, by acting on parliamentary Committees, might not have any such illiberal motives ascribed to them.

Lord Lewisham's name then passed unanimously.

Previous to nominating Colonel North, Mr Fox said, he should probably have a laugh at the expense of the coalition, on mentioning the person he was now about to propose; that, however, should not prevent him from declaring the satisfaction he felt in doing justice to merit wherever he found it.

Colonel North was then proposed, and unanimously agreed to.

Mr Fox afterwards named Sir Henry Fletcher and Mr Mr Gregory, who were likewise unanimously agreed to.

The next alteration proposed was to change the word Commissioner into the word Director all through the bill; an alteration adopted, as Mr Fox said, to meet the wishes of several gentlemen who had delivered their opinion in former debates upon the bill.

An alteration was also made in the third clause empowering the Directors to possess themselves of the land, houses, books, papers, &c. of the Company, which clause was modified, so as to be less offensive.

When the Committee came to the fourth clause, for appointing the eight Assistant Directors, Mr Fox said he was here under some little difficulty; he had mentioned his intention of having only eight assistants, but he had been advised, by those conversant with the Company's affairs, to propose nine, for the sake of dividing them into three, for the better dispatch of business. He proposed, therefore, nine, whom he said he had selected from the names of those, who either then were, or formerly had been, in the direction.

The names proposed were, Thomas Chesep, Esq; George Cumming, Esq; John Harrison, Esq; Richard Hull, Esq; Stephen Lushington, Esq; John Mitche, Esq; John Smith, Esq; George Taten, Esq; and Jacob Wilkinson, Esq.

Mr Fox said he saw no reason why those Assistants should not be members of Parliament, and, therefore, had not proposed any clause declaring them incapable of holding a seat in that House.

Mr Hulse wished the Right Hon. Secretary to assign a reason why members of Parliament would make better Assistants than other men; but declared his approbation of the bill as being persuaded that if India could be saved at all, it could only be by bold measures. He wished however to convince the public, that his Majesty's Ministers and Parliament were determined to act with purity and with vigour; and, therefore (he said) if the Hon. Secretary did not, he would propose a clause, on bringing up the report, to declare the holding the office of an Assistant Director incompatible with holding a seat in that House.

Mr Fox replied, that whenever such a clause was offered, he would argue it upon its proper grounds. At present he wished to observe, that with regard to the pay of seven Directors and nine Assistants, his own opinion was to give them all fixed and known salaries. This point, however, he had given up, with regard to the seven, partly at the instance of the persons themselves, and partly in deference to the judgment of others. The nine Assistant Directors, however, were to be paid for their time and trouble. He found, on enquiry, that the India Company allowed the present twenty four 150 l. each, and 150 l. additional to the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, which amounted to near 3000 a year. A table, &c. was provided for them, the expense of which amounted to about 3500 l. more, so that the whole charge to the Company was near eight thousand pounds a year. He meant, therefore, to propose, that each of the nine Assistant Directors should have 500 l. per annum, which would amount to 4500 l. so that the Company would save by this regulation near four thousand pounds annually.—If the Commissioners were paid at all, the public and not the Company ought to pay them.

Sir William Dolben said, he hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman would propose a salary for them, as it was idle to expect the public should be served for nothing; and, in his opinion, the wisest way would be to give the seven Directors fixed salaries of 1000 l. or 1500 l. a year each, or something handsome, but at any rate something determinate.

The further consideration of this point was then waved, and the committee proceeded to fill up the other blanks. By the bill, five Directors are empowered to remove and displace an Assistant Director who should be found guilty of neglect, or a wilful disobedience of orders, but are to enter into the Journals their reasons for so doing.

Lord Fitzwilliam was appointed Chairman of the seven Directors, and Mr Montagu Deputy-Chairman.

No person is to be a Director, or Assistant Director, against whom the charge of corrupt practice, speculation, or oppression of the natives of India, shall appear on the records of the Company two years before the time of his nomination, or be made upon oath before the Directors two years before the said nomination, until the Directors, or any three of them, shall have examined into the same, and shall have declared upon oath before

his Majesty in Council, that in their conscience they believe such a person not guilty.

No person in the Company's service, either now or heretofore, shall be capable of being a Director, or Assistant Director, till he shall have left India two years.

The Directors are to lay a state of the Company's affairs before the Company once in every six months.

The clause, forbidding the Proprietors from holding any other meeting than twice a year, was given up, and struck out by Mr Fox, to meet the wishes of the Proprietors.

The Directors are to lay an account of the produce of the territorial and other revenues of the Company, and also estimates of the civil, military, and naval establishments, together with a state of the bond, and other debts, before both Houses of Parliament, every session, within twenty days after Parliament meets.

The preamble to the clause, page 7. of the printed bill, respecting the Company's mismanagement, as having arisen from the neglect of the Directors, in not examining the charges transmitted against their servants abroad, is struck out, but the Directors are obliged to examine into such charges in future within twenty days after they are received.

The Directors are obliged to return an answer to the Governor-General and Council, upon any matter requiring their opinion or direction, within three months after receiving letters requiring the same.

Three Directors are to form a Board.

All correspondence of the Directors, with all persons in the service of the Company, is to be signed by the Secretary, by order of the Board.

The act to be in force for four years, from the time of the bill's receiving the Royal assent.

Mr Fox proposed five years, but said he did so, because he must propose some stated period, as the mover of the bill; should it appear, however, hereafter, to be the wish of many gentlemen to have it limited to a shorter period, he would submit.

Sir William Dolben said, he thought three years long enough, as it was a bill of experiment.

Mr Fox said he would take the medium, and named four years, which was agreed to.

Mr Dempster expressed his fears that India was not to be saved: But if any thing could do it, he thought it would be this bill. He wished, however, if it could be done without violating the common law of England, that a clause was introduced for establishing some sort of a civil jurisdiction, and vesting it in the Directors, if it went no farther than the enabling them to levy fines on delinquents, but at the same time leaving an appeal open to the courts of law.

The Solicitor-General brought up an additional clause, and Mr Fox two more, one of them for allowing a salary of 500 l. per annum, to each Assistant Director, to be paid by the Company.

Having thus gone through the bill, the Chairman was ordered to report the amendments to the House, which being resumed, Mr Fox moved that the report be immediately received.

This motion being agreed to, the report was brought up, and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

The Committee of Supply, and Ways and Means, was then adjourned to Friday, and at half past seven the House rose.

From the London Papers, Dec. 4.

L O N D O N .

The list of Directors produced by Mr Fox gives universal satisfaction, and obviates in a great measure all those objections to his bill founded upon the increase of influence in the crown.

In the midst of all the scenes of speculation, corruption, and cruelty, which have disgraced the British nation in Asia, it must give pleasure to every Englishman to know, that the character of Lord Macartney stands unimpaired with respect to humanity, integrity, and honour.

At a General Court of Proprietors held yesterday at the East India House, Mr Porter addressed the Court, and feelingly called upon them to consider their imminent danger. If the bill passed they must meet no more. Mr Secretary Fox might call on the people at large to assemble, to come in multitudes, to assert their privileges, to come armed; but if the Proprietors of India Stock should, after this, venture to assemble to examine into their affairs, it was declared to be a riotous meeting, and they were to be subject to the penalties of insurrection. Now that they had the power, he conjured them to think seriously, to determine what was best to be done to rescue themselves from the ruin which threatened them. Could they think of going on with their commerce—when they did so, it was to be under the management of persons perfectly unacquainted as well as uninterested in the matter? They might then indeed be in five years what they were said to be now, eight millions in debt. He therefore threw out this idea for their consideration; whether it would not be wise in them to go up with their Charter to the feet of the Throne, and declare themselves bankrupt now; by which their affairs would be put in the hands of trustees, and their affairs would be collected, their property sold, and their debts paid. They had now a surplus. Would they have it at the end of five years, if their trade was to be carried on at their risk by men with whom they had no control; men not versed in trade; not merchants; not acquainted with their commerce; not interested in their welfare? He threw out the idea, and on a future day he would press the question.

Mr Watson seconded the idea, and forcibly recommended it to the most serious attention of the House. He then moved a short adjournment, which was agreed to.

Tuesday the Duchesses of Portland, attended by Lady Geo. Cavendish, Mrs Crew, and Mrs Walpole, came to the House of Commons, with an intent to spend a few hours in the gallery; they were ushered into the lobby of the House by Lady Betty Bussle, who with an audible voice acquainted the door-keeper, these Ladies who wanted members.—Having delivered her message, she withdrew.

The Duchesses and her Company were conducted into the Secretary's room: A member was then dispatched with their compliments to the Speaker, begging his permission for admittance to the gallery.

The Speaker sent back a polite answer, acquainting the Duchesses and her friends of his extreme sorrow in not being able to comply with their request, at the same time giving them to understand, that, supposing it was in his power, they still would be liable to be turned out by the motion of any single member.

The fair covey being determined not to give up the point

sent back the messenger to acquaint the Speaker, that they had gained his permission, they would run the chance of a motion. The Speaker continued inflexible, and the messenger would acquaint them, that only a few of the messengers would be admitted to Lady Chatham. The Speaker then, upon mature consideration, agreed to the Chair.

"If we can prevail upon Lady Chatham to waive her right of precedence, may we then have hopes of succeeding?"

The Speaker still continued inflexible; the answer returned, No, No, No.

"I put a question to the conference, and one of the members begged to know who the Speaker was, as the Speaker was determined to wait for Mr Secretary, who, the said, was so good a creature, that he could not go to any Lady upon earth; but his Secretaryship not coming before their patience was exhausted, they withdrew, and drove to Downing-street.

At Guildhall, No. 38,992 was drawn a prize of 20 l. being the first drawn ticket; is entitled to 1000 l. exclusive of 10 l.

No. 7946, a prize of 500 l.

No. 36,992, 11,556, 15,109, 36,134, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 19,998, 16,558, 37,822, 32,657, 21,174, 14,693, 30,034, 814, 9958, 5102, 11,601.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 20,990 was drawn a prize of 500 l.

No. 3604, 15,845, 2960, 31,980, prizes of 100 l.

And the following prizes of 50 l. each:

No. 10,911, 16,186, 3579, 8111, 38,659, 15,969, 24,903, 41,723, 33,617, 2224, 20,174, 16,202, 15,345.

MANIFESTO OF CHEIT SING.

Sent by him to the different Chiefs and Rajahs, on the late troubles at Benares.

"It is well known to you all, that in these times, the Company, with his followers, came to Benares. On his arrival, which is the verge of my country, I met him with my principal people, in order to do him honour, and tender him the customary nezares. We discoursed on the subject of my tribute, and I expressed my readiness and compliance with the Company's demands; professing my attachment and fidelity to them. Requisitions were then made on me for a sum of rupees, and the surrender of the fort of Bidgiew, my family residence, the deposit of my women and of my honour. To the first I pleaded my inability; and asked what I had done, that the Company should dishonour me so as to take away this fort where my family resided. On my arrival at Benares, a guard was placed over me, which I submitted to, and soon afterwards a Chubdar of Mr Markham's, who had formerly been in my service, and had a resentment against me, took this opportunity of insulting me, and used improper language to me.

"On this, one of my people, unable to see his Prince thus treated by a low servant, reprehended him for his behaviour, which caused rage and blows on both sides, when my followers and people rushing in, fell on the troops and cut them down, with many killed on both sides, during which I made my escape, and fled across the river Ganges with my adherents.

"What have I done to deserve this treatment of the Company? The East will judge. I have served them with fidelity and attachment. What benefits have I done, or what crime have I committed? For the support and assistance my father rendered them in their wars with the Nabob Casm Ally Khan and with the Nabob Sujah ul Dowlah, they thought themselves bound to protect him from the enmity of the latter Nabob. They continued to protect him for some years, against the machinations of the Nabob's Vizier, and the rapacity of his Ministers, till death carried him away. The same protection was continued to me, and in course of time, by an exchange of countries, I became tributary to the English in the same manner that I was to the Nabob, and paid my tribute to them, instead of to him. Ever since this time I have paid them to the utmost, nor have I departed in any shape from my fidelity to them. What then have I done, to merit this return? to have my treasures demanded; my fort, the deposit of my family, wrested from me; and my person disgraced and dishonoured. Have I been guilty of injustice or mal-administration in my country? Look to my districts; look to their Do not the different pictures which they present to you mark the limits of them more than the boundaries which nature itself has drawn out? My fields are cultivated, my villages are full of inhabitants, my country is a garden, and my subjects are happy. My capital is the resort of the principal merchants of India, from the security I have given to property. The treasures from the Maharras, the Jants, the Saiks, and the most distant nations of India are deposited here. Here the orphans and the widows convey their property, and reside here without fear of rapacity and avarice. The traveller from one end of my country to the other, lays down his burden and sleeps in security. Look to the provinces of the Company; there famine and misery stalk hand in hand through uncultivated fields and desolated villages. There you meet with nothing but aged men, who are not able to transport themselves away, or robbers, watching to way-lay their helplessness. When any of the servants of the English have passed through my country, every kindness has been shewn them, and all their wants supplied; even their very coolies have had their burdens taken off and carried for them, and passed on from village to village. When any of their gentlemen travelled through my country, my officers have attended them to know their wants, supplied them with necessary provision and carriage, at my expence, and performed all their orders as if they were my own. Let any of them be asked if they meet with such treatment in those districts under the Company's management. Were they not almost continually robbed, and in danger of their lives? With me, letters from their Governors or Counsellors recommending individuals, were like so many bills of exchange, or orders, to make the fortunes of the persons so recommended. And, notwithstanding this attachment and fidelity, envious of the prosperity and riches of my country, I was continually harassed by pretended crimes, and urged calumnies against me, meanly forced in order to extort money in alleviation of them, or to force me to purchase protection and patronage from their leading men. Every complaint has been heard against, and every wretch encouraged in misrepresenting me. It is lately that Ouslaning, a relation of mine own, a spendthrift, a wanderer, and a man of vile fame, has been taken up and countenanced by them. This person was expelled my country for his villanies; and, some years ago, collecting a parcel of followers like himself, invaded it again, and raised contributions from my villages, and plundered many of my towns. They proceeded to Mirzapoor, and

themselves. This man has gone to Calcutta, where he has been protected; he has magnified my treasures, and the revenues of my country; he has made offer to take it himself, and has inflamed their minds with imaginary riches. He has now come in the Governor's train, poisoning his mind against me. Such a servant have I been, and such have been my masters. Not contented with my treasure, they thirsted after my honour also. They have demanded a sum of me, which it is out of my power to pay. They want the plunder of my country; they demand my fort, the deposit of my honour and of my family, whom they would turn, helpless, to the world. Alas, yourselves, my friends; let us join to repel these rapacious strangers. It is the cause of all. When your honour is lost, what is the value of life? Come, my friends, and join me. Those plunderers have not yet so reduced me but I have support and provisions for your troops."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Dec. 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"As soon as the Speaker had taken the chair, Sir Cecil Wray brought in his bill for repairing and regulating the country roads, which was read a first time. Sir Cecil stated, that it was similar to that introduced by him last year, and moved, that it should be printed previous to the second reading of it, which he would propose in a few days, in order that members might look it over, and render it as perfect as possible; and the same was ordered to be printed accordingly.

"Mr Minchin moved that a statement of monies voted in the year 1783, and the expenditure of it by the Board of Ordnance, be laid on the table; and that it be taken into consideration on Friday se'ennight; and the same was accordingly agreed to.

"The Attorney General (Mr Lee) moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the case of Christopher Atkinson, Esq; which having done, the learned member called for the office copy of his indictment, and conviction of the crime of perjury; and also for the order served on him for attending the Court of King's Bench, in order to his receiving judgment for the said offence, and extracting of his recognizance for his appearance accordingly; together with the order of that Honourable House for his attendance in his place; which being severally read by the clerk at the table, and the serving the order being proved by the messenger of the House, the Attorney General expatiated on the nature of the offence, which he said was not a little aggravated by the situation of the person, and the flight he had made from the hands of justice, and the painful necessity he was under of doing his duties both as Attorney Gen. and as a member of that House, which equally called upon him to move the expulsion of the delinquent, a measure that was rendered still more necessary, understanding, as he did, that there was no intention to move either for a new trial, or an arrest of judgement; and that the said Mr Atkinson had caused all his books and papers on the subject of his indictment to be destroyed. The Attorney General dwelt upon this as a striking proof of his criminality, and concluded by moving the expulsion of the said Christopher Atkinson as a member of that House.

"Sir Thomas Davenport stated the part he had taken, in the prosecution of Mr. Atkinson, during the illness of the late Attorney General.

"Mr Bamber Gascoyne said, that notwithstanding what had fallen from the two learned Members, he was not ashamed to stand up in defence of his friend Mr Atkinson, whose innocence he trusted would still be made to appear.

"Sir Philip Jennings, Clerk threw out, that if a motion should be made for suspending the matter, he should readily give it his vote.

"Mr Bamber Gascoyne therefore moved, that the motion for expelling Mr. Atkinson should be deferred till the 24th of January, at which time, he pledged himself that Gentleman would make his appearance.

"Mr Tork was for postponing the motion.

"Sir Robert Harris expressed his readiness to become one of the persons to be bound for the appearance of Mr Atkinson.

"The Attorney General could by no means consent to withdraw his motion, no good reason being assigned for it, or any thing offered to make the House blink, that a writ of error would be moved next January.

"After several other members had spoken a few words, the Speaker put the question, when there appeared for the immediate expulsion of Christopher Atkinson, 131 against 62. So that this pecculator was expelled from the House of Commons by a great majority.

"Lord John Cavendish brought in his bill for giving the East India Company, further time for discharging the demands of Government.

"Mr Alderman Newnham then rose and moved, for leave to bring a bill to repeal the act passed last Session, for laying a duty on all Receipts. The Hon. Member reproached the tax in general terms, and stated, that in moving the repeal of it, he acted in consequence of the instructions he had received from his constituents, the Livery of London.

"Sir Cecil Wray seconded the motion.

"Mr Martin objected strongly to the tax, and said, that though it had not the appearance of it, it certainly much oppressed the poorer sort of the people.

"Sir Philip Jennings Clerk was much in favour of the tax, and said, he believed, the reason why the people did not like it was, that it was not a tax on which they could lay any thing for themselves.

"Mr Powis, Mr Thornton, and Mr Coke severally supported the tax, notwithstanding the instructions they had received to oppose it.

"Lord Surrey spoke in favour of the tax.

"Mr Sheridan said, the tax would have been a very good one, if it had been fairly treated.

"Lord Mahon and Mr Macdonald severally spoke against the tax; the former on account of the danger there was of having stamps counterfeited abroad, and the latter, because it would never be a productive one.

"Lord North answered those gentlemen by observing, that to counterfeit the stamps would subject any one to death, and that Lord J. Cavendish's amended bill would hardly fail to render the tax a productive one.

"Lord Sheffield condemned the tax, and did not think it could ever be made productive.

"Alderman Sawbridge censured the tax, and thought, as it must be got rid of at last, that it would be better to do it with a good grace.

his constituents had highly approved of it, but that it would be rendered as productive as could be wished.

"Sir George Howard said a few words against the tax; and the question then being loudly called for, there appeared for the repeal 49, and against it 147, by which Mr Alderman Newnham's motion was rejected by a majority of 98.

"In the course of debate, some curious taxes were proposed; as, a tax on all maids for domestic purposes; a tax on sepulchral monuments, and burials in churches; a tax on prebends stalls, because they seldom frequent them, &c."

Died here on Saturday 29th Nov. James Sutherland of Langwall, Esq; whose relations are requested to accept of this notification of his death.

This morning, the High Court of Justiciary met, and adjourned the trial of James Andrew to this day fortnight.

On Friday 28th ult. a fire broke out in the malt-kilo of the House of Muir, which entirely consumed the same, with all the malt thereon; but by the well timed and vigorous exertions of the servants and neighbours, the malt-barns and lofts were saved from the flames.

A combination has of late prevailed, much to the prejudice of the inhabitants in general, between the carriers who bring vivers from the country for sale, and those who sell them in retail to the citizens. One instance of this evil, we hope, was effectually put a stop to to-day. The carriers who bring eggs from the country, and the women who sell them in the Poultry Market in town, it would seem, had, for a long time, so far understood each other, as to raise the price of that article to ten pence per dozen. This appearing a manifest imposition, the Procurator Fiscal, very properly, convened the whole of the egg-sellers, by complaint, before the Magistrates. The consequence was, that, upon examination, the whole of them acknowledged their having transgressed the acts of Parliament as well as of Council, against forestalling, and were fined according to their different degrees of guilt. This ought to serve as a caution for dealers in other articles to be particularly careful how they manage their business, as we are well assured the Magistrates are determined to have a watchful eye over their conduct.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 4. Betty, Johnston, from Fliskrow, with wheat; Dorothy, Bains, from Dantale, with plank, &c. SAILED, Flora, Reid, for Grangemouth, with oats; Lady Frances, Gordon, for Inverness, with grain, &c.; Katharine and Isabel, Simpson, for Dundee, with meal; Jean, Brown, for Glasgow; Katharine and Isabel, Layell, for Perth, with goods; Endeavour, Dunnet, for Thurso, with goods.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec. 3. Glasgow, Walker, from London, with goods; Floyer, Drummond, from Alloa, with sundries; John, English, from Culroch, with coal, tar, and rapilli; 4. Margaret, Duncan, from Eyemouth, with barley; 5. George, Simpson, from Leith, with wheat; Elspeth, Webster, from Anstruther, with wheat; Jean and Janet, Miller, from Alloa, with deals.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE is just now completed, by ALEXANDER KINCAID, opposite Middleton's entry, Bristol-street, a large plan of the City and Suburbs of Edinburgh, to a scale of two feet to the measured mile, drawn on two sheets superfine Atlas paper, measuring four feet four inches, by two feet nine inches; which includes all the improvements lately made, and at present going on, within the City and Suburbs. Here an improvement is made, in which others have been defective, to wit, inserting the names of all the great streets, closes, wynds, and squares, in their respective places, where situated. This plan begins upon the East, at the West end of the Abbeyhill; and extends upon the West to the middle of Fountain-bridge; upon the North to Picardy, and on the South to the Slanes. This work has been a long time in completing, from the natural situation of the place, and difficulty of obtaining the survey. The publisher at same time, must express a particular obligation to several Gentlemen in the City, who have favoured the undertaking with their private plans and surveys; without which, it would have been next to an impossibility to complete it, to answer the purpose intended. Yet, as the other hand, such an extensive plan of crowded parts, as the City is composed of, must point out the difficulty attending the work, and give allowance, that some error may yet be found; to remedy which, it would be obliging in such as are in possession of any private plans, they would compare them with this before it is put to the engraving, in order that the alterations, if any, may be made. Upon the whole, the Publisher ventures to say, it will be found an useful, and at same time as comprehensive a plan, as has hitherto appeared of the city. The plan of the New Town is regular, and can be executed with more certainty than the Old. In this an improvement is likewise attempted, by adding the number 1 to each lodging or house, in its respective situation, so far as the buildings go at present. Every building, as completed, will be inserted.

As the Engraving will come very high, the Publisher proposes engraving it by subscription, so low as 7s. 6d. each copy. For that purpose, proposals are lodged with most of the Booksellers in town, to whom those inclining to subscribe, or to see the plan, may apply.

After the Subscribers are served, each copy will be raised to 10s. 6d. and all signed by the Publisher's name.

N.B. There is already a considerable number subscribed, both in Scotland and England.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the loosening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Inflammations on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10, on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had.

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The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the Goe, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being

NOTICE

To the Creditors of BENJAMIN CROOKSHANK Merchant and Joiner in Aberdeen.

In obedience to an interlocutor of Lord Swinton, officiating as Lord Ordinary on the bills, dated the 11th November last, sequestrating the whole real and personal estate of the said Benjamin Crookshank, a meeting of his creditors having been held within the house of Alexander Macon vintner in Aberdeen, upon the 29th November last, for the purpose of choosing an interim-factor on the said Benjamin Crookshank's sequestrated estate, Alexander Simpson cashier of the Aberdeen Banking company was named interim-factor thereon; and a General Meeting was appointed to be held within the house of the said Alexander Macon in Aberdeen, upon the 10th day of January next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of choosing a trustee on the said sequestrated estate; as also, upon the application of the factor, to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, he appointed the 10th, 17th, 26th, and 31st days of December current, for the examination of the bankrupt and his family, or others acquainted with his business, in terms of the statute.

This public intimation is therefore given to the creditors of the said Benjamin Crookshank, and all others concerned, as directed by the act of Parliament.

ALEX. SIMSON.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, December 2. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise. ON FRIDAY the 12th of December instant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to SALE by public auction, at the Excise Warehouse at LEITH, (pursuant to act of Parliament), the following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

	Per lib.
1000 lbs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraised at 6 s. 3 d.	
250 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 6 s.	
78 lbs. of ditto, contained in bags and other packages, at 5 s. 9 d.	
162 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 5 s.	
380 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 4 s.	
99 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 3 s. 6 d.	
230 lbs. of ditto, ditto, at 3 s.	

Together with any other packages that shall have arrived before the day of sale.

The goods, which will be put up in lots, and the conditions of sale to be seen at the above-mentioned warehouse, on the day preceding, and the morning of the day of sale.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh upon Thursday, the 18th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon.

I. A HOUSE in the Old Bank close, Edinburgh, poss. by Sir James Campbell, consisting of seven rooms, closets, kitchen and cellars; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 4000 l. Scots, or 333 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price, 350 l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High Street, at the head of Morrison's close, being the 5th story of Sym's land, consisting of two rooms, bed closets and kitchen, possessed by Miss Allan; insured in the Edinburgh Friendly Insurance, at 1290 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upset price 90 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will show the title deeds, and articles of roup.

Lands to be Sold in Berwickshire.

By PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE Lands and Farm of NEWTON of EDROM, consisting of 329 acres English, one third whereof is well inclosed, and the other two thirds may be done at a very little expense, as all the outboundings are already inclosed by the contemurous heritors.

The soil in general is exceedingly fertile either for grass or corn, and the lands are well situated for lime.

The farm at present is under tack, which expires as to houses and grass at Whitunday 1786, and at separation of the crop from the ground as to the arable land.

The lands are pleasantly situated, being about three miles to the eastward of the town of Dunfermline, and the great road from Dunfermline and the westward to Berwick runs through the lands. There is a good farmhouse and office-houses on the lands.

The lands hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a representative in Parliament.

For further particulars apply to John Bogue writer in Edinburgh, or to Adam Watson writer in Dunfermline.

FARMS, IN THE COUNTY OF PEEBLES, TO LET.

THE following Farms upon the estate of Skirling, parish thereof, and county of Peebles, viz.

I. That Farm called LOANHEAD, some time possessed by Alexander White, consisting of the following particulars:

	A.	R.	F.
Croft land and arable field land,	195	3	27
Meadow ground inclosed,	3	0	7

In all 198 3 36

II. The Farm called the NEWMAINS of SKIRLING, consisting of

	A.	R.	F.
Croft and arable field land,	153	2	5
Meadow ground,	11	0	14

164 2 19

These two farms are presently in grass, and may be entered to at Whitunday next. They will be set either separately or in one farm, which last they will answer extremely well.

III. The Farm called KNOCKEND, lying in the said parish of Skirling, presently possessed by James Wilson, consisting

	A.	R.	F.
Of croft land inclosed,	7	3	29
Croft and arable land not inclosed,	206	2	30

In all 214 2 10

This last farm will be entered to at Whitunday next, as to the houses and grass, and to the arable land at the separation of the crop from the ground.

These farms are all fine dry ground, and the barony of Skirling is remarkable for producing grain of the best quality.

The Baron Officer at Skirling will show the grounds. Mr James Henderson at Kirkcaldy will inform as to every particular, and who inclines to take any of these farms may apply to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who has powers to let the same.

FOR SALE at GRANGEMOUTH, THE BRIG GREENOCK,

Russian Built, Burden about 100 tons, about twelve months old, and well found.

Apply to Alexander Laird, Grangemouth, or to John Laird and Co. Greenock.

N. B. Grangemouth is the town formerly known by the name of Sealock.

FOR St. CHRISTOPHER'S AND NEVIS, The Ship FORTITUDE,

JOHN BARBOUR Master, NOW lying at Greenock. She will be clear to sail the 25th December next.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston, Esq; and Company in Glasgow, Mess. Malcom, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock, or David Paterfon, insurance-broker, Edinburgh.

She will be well fitted up for passengers.

Glasgow, Nov. 19. 1783.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in.

This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 4s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

To LET, till Martinmas next.

THE HOUSE of DRUMMORE, in the parish of Presthans, and county of Haddington, with the gardens and offices, as lately possessed by the deceased Dr Findlay.—The house is completely furnished, and the offices are in thorough repair.

The premises may be entered to immediately; and the terms will be known by applying to Robert Sym writer to the signet.

PRICE FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday 10th December 1783.

BY authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th of December 1783, betwixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to WILLIAM TAYLOR, late writer in Edinburgh.

THE TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFODD, alias SOUTHFIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and regality of Dumfries, and sheriffdom of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock, after all deductions, is proven to be L. 152 5 5 6-12ths.

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

The proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 164 10 11 7-12ths.

THE SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and thire of Fife, holding blench of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the superior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor. The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfodd, along with the above Superiority, make up a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and are now to be exposed to sale in one lot, at the reduced price of 4,500 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon the 10th December curt. between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of DUNNASKINE, which belonged to the deceased John Shaw of Dunnaskine, lying in the parishes of Coynton and Dalmellington, and county of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is, L. 141 0 0

Deduct one-fifth for teind, the proprietor not having right to the teinds, L. 28 0 0

Public burdens, 12 7 2-12ths

Free rent, L. 111 17 4 10-12ths

Upset-price whereof, at twenty-two years purchase, L. 2461 2 10 4-12ths

Add, value of free teind at five years purchase, after deducting minister's stipends, &c. 94 4 1 2-12ths

Total proven value of property-lands, L. 2555 6 1 6-12ths

Feu-dues payable yearly from certain subjects lying in the town of Dalmellington, feued to Robert Macgill and Gilbert Macwhirter, 1 l. 10 s. Sterling, which, valued at twenty-five years purchase, is 37 10 0

Total proven value of the lands under sale, L. 2592 16 11 6-12ths

The lands are situated in the heart of a fine country, and capable of great improvement.

The title-deeds and articles of sale may be seen in the hands of John Buchan writer to the signet, or John Callender depute-clerk of Session.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS in the SHIRE of SUTHERLAND.

TO BE SOLD within the Parliament or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of December curt. before the Lord Ordinary upon the bills for the time, the LANDS and others after mentioned, which lately belonged to Robert Gray of Ardens, viz.

The lands of HOSPEDALE, with the Mansion-house, Miln, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of 821 l. 10 s. 1 d. being 22 years purchase of the free proven rent.

These lands are held blench of the family of Balnagown for payment of a penny Scots yearly; are pleasantly situated, and commands an extensive prospect of both sides of the Forth of Dornoch. The Mains are inclosed and subdivided, and there is a very extensive plantation of fir, and other woods on the lands, with a great extent of pasture and muir ground.

The lands of ARDENS, with the Miln and pertinents thereto belonging, at the upset price of 784 l. 5 s. being 22 years purchase of the free proven rent.

These lands are holden blench of the family of Sutherland, for payment of one penny Scots yearly.

The title deeds of the whole lands, rental, and articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Callender, Depute Clerk of Session, and John Frazer writer to the signet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d of January next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE, Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclair late of Assery, lying in the parishes of Keay and Halkirk, and thire of Caithness.

Lot I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victual, casualties, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling L. 76 4 6 4-12ths from which is deducted, for teinds, which are Bishop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable, 15 4 10 10-12ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, 60 19 7 6-12ths

These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of schoolmaster's salary being deducted, leaves of free rent, 58 15 10 1-12th

And the Lords having valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

Lot II. The proven rent of the lands of Assery and teinds is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbster, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of minister's stipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is, 41 11 1 4-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset price is 872 14 4 3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of KILHEAD, lying in the parish of Cammertrees, and county of Dumfries, the present whereof is about 1530 l. Sterling, exclusive of the natural wood, which at the different cuttings, gives a considerable price.

This Estate consists of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improvable. Near 2000 acres are inclosed, and subdivided with dykes, hedges and stripes of planting. There is upon the estate a large commodious modern Mansion House and offices, some natural oak wood, but large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-stone, and shell marle.

The Estate lies in a pleasant level country, along the side of the S. way Frith, about two miles north-west of the town of Annan, and 4 south-east of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carlisle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a subject. The teinds are valued. A considerable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaser.

The premises, and rental thereof, will be shown by John Johnston Pennershaugh, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the signet, to whom any person wanting further information may apply.

THE LANDS AND ESTATE OF BONINGTON

In the County of Edinburgh,

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC ROUN.

THAT upon Thursday the 18th day of December, there is to be exposed to sale by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BONINGTON, about a mile north-east of the city of Edinburgh, and a quarter of a mile from the town and parish of Leith. The rent is upwards of 400 l. Sterling a-year, 150 l. of which are feu-dues; upon which considerable casualties frequently arise from its vicinity to the metropolis.

This estate is mostly inclosed and subdivided, stretching from the banks of the Water of Leith to the Frith of Forth; of which, and the country on both sides, there is a prospect of above twenty miles. Two public roads running through the estate, and the many beautiful and commanding situations for building, there is almost a certainty of a speedy improved rent.

There is a mansion house, with office-houses, and a well stocked garden, on the estate; and a considerable part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands.

The title-deeds, which are clear, with the articles of roup, rental, and plan, are in the hands of Alexander Ferguson writer, James's Close Edinburgh; and any person inclining to purchase by private bargain, or wanting to know further particulars, may apply to him.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, on Tuesday 10th February, 1784, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The lands of BOGHALL, in the united parishes of Houston and Killeland, and thire of Renfrew. The proven free rent whereof, is 144 l. 15 s.

They consist of about 563 acres; lie within some few miles of Glasgow, are capable of great improvement, and the tacks of the whole estate expire at Martinmas next. There is also a Wood of several acres ready for cutting. They hold of the Prince, and afford a qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. The proprietor has right to the teinds.

The title-deeds, rental, and survey of the estate, with the articles of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Davidson writer to the signet. The rental, inventory of title-deeds, and articles of sale may also be seen in the hands of Patrick Robertson writer in Glasgow, or James Kibb writer in Paisley.

TO BE SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern at Dumfries, on Thursday the 19th day of February, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

All and whole the Two Merk and Half Merk

Land of KILLILUNG, called MID-KILLILUNG, and the Three Merk Land of NETHER KILLILUNG, with the pertinents, comprehending Sandbed and teinds of the said lands, lying within the barony and parish of Holywood, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The yearly rent is 214 l. on leases which commenced, as to Mid Killilung at Whitunday 1769, and are current to Whitunday 1787; as to Nether Killilung, commenced at Whitunday 1770, and are current to Whitunday 1788; out of which rent the proprietor has to pay land-tax, 11 s. 11 d. of feu, and 2 l. 16 s. 8 d. of stipend.

These lands are pleasantly situated on the river Nith, three miles above the town of Dumfries, where there are delightful situations for a gentleman's house. The teinds are valued.

ALSO, All and Whole the Lands of AUCHNRATH, NETHER-HOUSES, and WHITESTANES, with the pertinents and teinds thereof, lying within the barony of Dalwinton, parish of Kirkmahoe, and sheriffdom of Dumfries. The yearly rent of these lands is 19 l.; out of which the proprietor pays the land-tax, 3 l. 9 s. 4 d. of stipend, and 7 s. of school salary.

The whole of the foregoing lands hold of the Crown, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish entitle the proprietor in a vote for a member of Parliament within the county of Dumfries.

The lands of Killilung and Netherhouses are well inclosed, and subdivided, partly with belts of planting, and some parts with stone dykes and the whole of the lands are plentifully supplied with excellent water. The soils are generally very good, and some are of the richest and best quality. The lands all lie convenient for lime for improvement, and near a market, and the lands in Kirkmahoe parish have a right on an extensive common, of which they will draw a large share on a division.

The lands will be sold either altogether or separately, as persons intending to purchase may desire.

The articles of roup and title-deeds may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and a copy of the articles, with an inventory of the title-deeds, in the hands of Commissary Goldie at Dumfries; to either of whom, persons wanting further information, or wishing to make a private bargain, may apply.

To Farmers, Graziers, and other Dealers in Black Cattle and Sheep.

THOSE parts of the Estate of ABERTARFF, in the county of Inverness, comprehending the district from the water of Tarff and Garrison of Fort Augustus, to the march with Invergarry, on both sides the water of Oich, being at present out of lease, are to be LET; and entered to at the term of next Whitunday, either in whole or by such lots or divisions, and for such terms of endurance as may be agreed on, not exceeding 19 years.

The estate consists of the following farms and grazings, viz. Inishnacardoch, with the grazings of Glenartiff; Couliachy and Kytie, with their extensive grazings, to the top of the hill of Corryarrick; the two Aberchaladers, with the grazings of Glenbuie; the lands of Leek, Achanadarochs, Petmean and Camgaddy, with their respective grazings.

The lower grounds are warm and kindly for croft, and there is a lime quarry in the heart of the estate. They are remarkable for whiterings for black cattle, with a great extent of pasture in the higher grounds, calculated either for black cattle or sheep. There is a ready communication to the south country markets by the military road passing through the estate, by which the droves from Sky and Kintail, and other northern districts, are driven to the southward; and three annual tryls have lately been established at Fort Augustus.

Such as intend to become tacksmen, may transmit their proposals in writing, betwixt the 20th January next, specifying the particular lands they offer for, with the rent and terms of endurance of the lease they desire, to Major James Frazer of Belladrum, by Inverness, or to James Frazer writer to the signet at Edinburgh; and their offers shall be determined on betwixt 20th and 20th of February next; such as are not then accepted of, will be concealed if required.—It is expected, that the proposals will specify what rent will be given for a seven or nine years lease, and how much more upon any longer endurance, not exceeding 19 years.